



Results and lessons learnt from wheatbased cropping system activity

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Background

- Wheat-based is one of the major annual cropping system in Europe
- On-farm and on-station experiments have been conducted on the main pests and pathogens in Europe.
- Weeds → annual flora :
 - Apera spica-venti, Lolium multiflorum, avena fatua
 - Galium aparine, Centaurus cyanum, Matricaria sp.
- Diseases:











Location of on-station experiments







IPM strategies

To reduce the dependence on herbicides and fungicides.

IPM 1 = more diverse <u>crop rotation</u> + more use of preventive cultural practices + mechanical weed control measures and disease resistant varieties

IPM 2 = further cop diversification + cover crops + more use of forecasting models and decision support system + innovative IPM tools



Crotations













	Current system	IPM1	IPM2
1	WW-WW-WOSR	SB-WW-WOSR	PEA-WW-WOSR
	WOSR-WW-WW	WOSR-WW-SB	WOSR-WW-SO
	WOSR-WW-WW	WOSR-WW-SB	WOSR-WW-SB
	M-WW-WB	M-WW-WB	M-WW-WB
ARVALÍS Institut du végéta	PEA/WOSR-WDW-SB-WW	BW/SL-WDW-SB-WW	ALF-ALF-ALF-WW-SL-WFB-WW
INRA SCIENCE & IMPA	WOSR-WW-SFB-WW	WFB-WW-WOSR-WW-SB	SFB-WW-HE-TR-M-WW



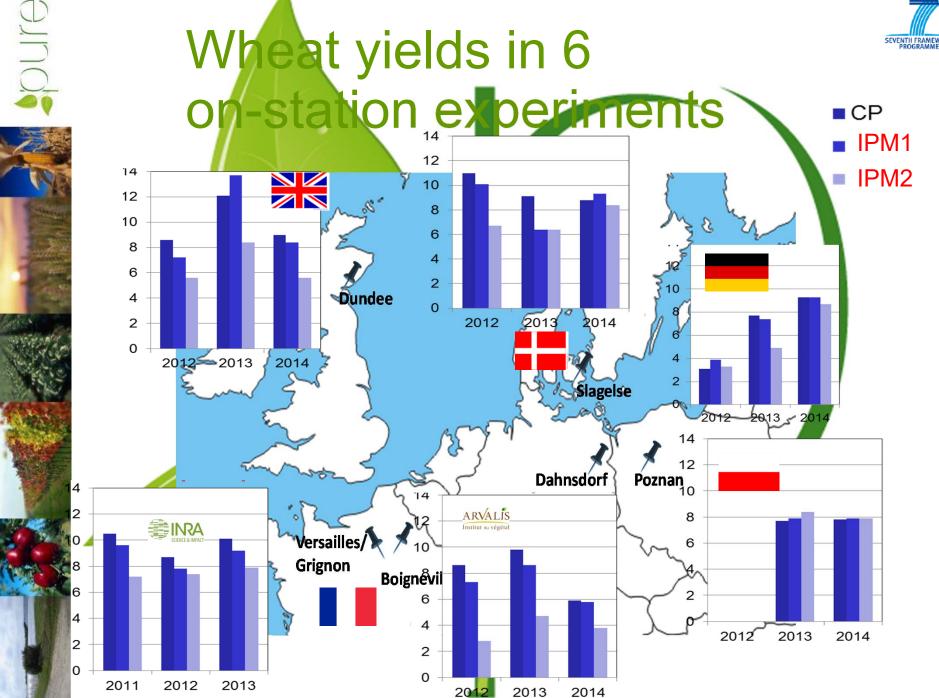


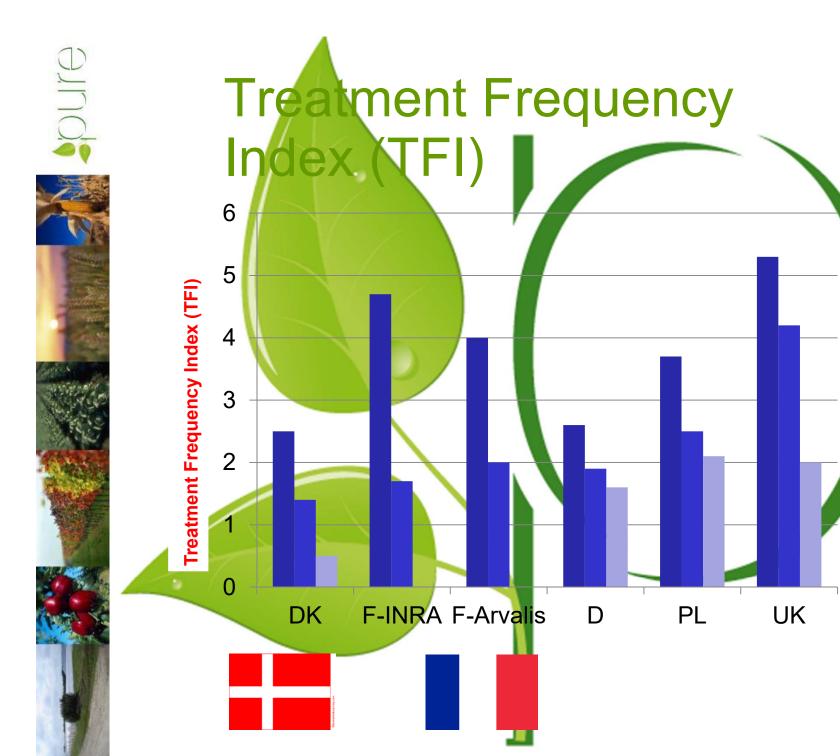














CP

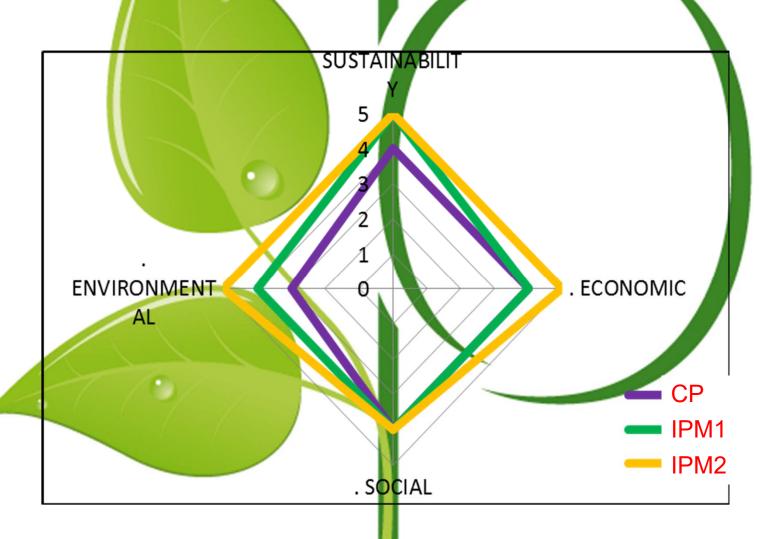
IPM1

IPM2





DEXIPM analyses of the Arvalis on-station experiment







Results of the SYNOPS analyses (1 m distance to water courses was assumed) are available for three of the six on-station experiments

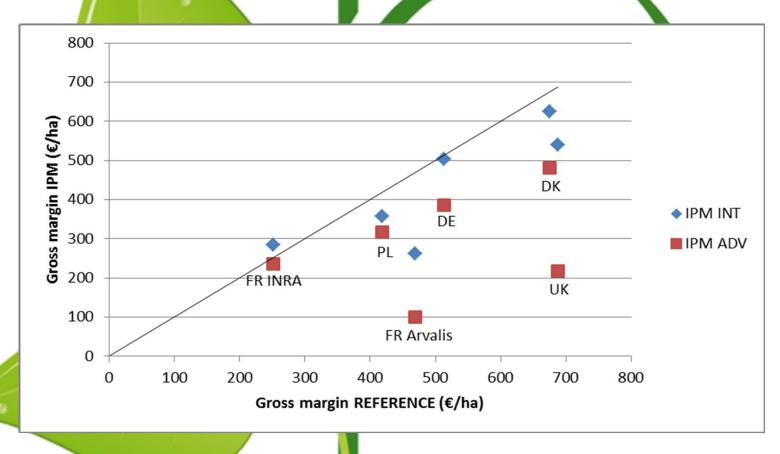
-								
	Risk aquati	c organism	Risk groundwater					
	Acute	Chronic	Single	All				
			substance	substances				
	CP>IPM1>IPM2	CP>IPM1>IPM2	CP>IPM1>IPM2	CP>IPM1>IPM2				
	CP>IPM1>IPM2	CP>IPM1>IPM2	CP>IPM1>IPM2	CP>IPM1>IPM2				
ARVALIS Institut du végétal (Arvalis)	IPM1>CP	CP>IPM1	CP>IPM1	CP>IPM1				
INRA SCIENCE & IMPACT	CP>IPM1	CP>IPM1	CP=IPM1	CP=IPM1				







Cost benefit analyses















Crop diversity

 Four of the six on-station trials have only run for 3 years and no conclusions concerning the impact of crop diversity can be drawn

 The two French trials have run for longer and have high diversity of crops but it is difficult to assess the effect of crop diversity because it is confounded by the effects of the other cultural differences between the CP, IPM1 and IPM2 systems.







Variety mixtures

 The potential benefits of variety mixtures are illustrated very clearly looking at the assessments of septoria in the Danish experiment

		% attack of septoria on flag leaves			
		2012	2013	2014	Average
СР	Control	10.0	30.0	53.0	31.0
СР	Treated	0.7	3.0	21.0	8.2
IPM1	Control	0.1	32.0	21.0	17.7
IPM1	Treated	0	3.0	2.2	2.6
IPM2	Control	0.5	0.7	13.0	4.7
IPM2	Treated	0.5 ^{no treatment}	0	7.3	3.9

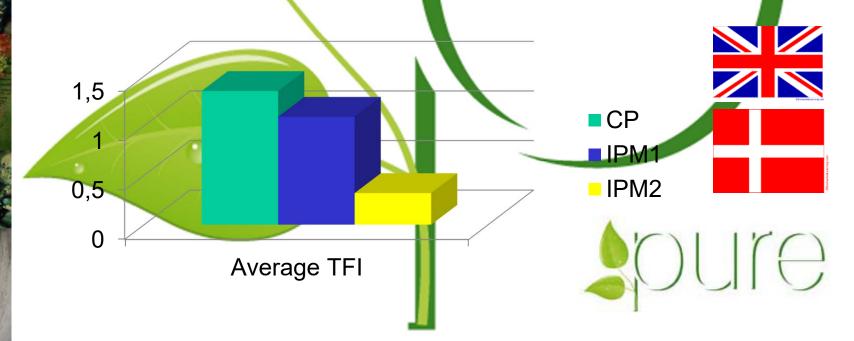






Variety mixtures

 In all three growing seasons the level of attack in the control plots was lower in IPM2 than in CP (most widely grown variety) and IPM1 (a partly resistant variety) allowing a for reduced input of fungicides.







Weed harrowing

- Weed harrowing with flex tine harrows
 has shown promise for mechanical weed
 control in spring sown cereals. In PURE
 the harrow was used in oat.
- The results revealed once again very variable effects







Inter-row cultivation

 Inter-row cultivation was practiced in winter oilseed rape on several locations. Instead of sowing the crop at the standard 12 cm row distance it was sown at 50 cm row distance.











Inter-row cultivation can also be done in combination with band spraying





Conclusion

- To omit the use of pesticides can result in pronounced yield losses in winter wheat
- This is also highlighted by the fact that the yield losses in PM1 were small compared to the very significant reductions in pesticide use





- **Exceptions**:
 - Inter-row cultivation
 - Use of variety mixtures





For more information



- the BOOKLET
- the IPM guidelines
- More e-learning
 - Combinaison of agronomical levers (FR)
 - Delayed sowing

Go to the field visits

Denmark 2012

Denmark 2013

